



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Ophthalmology Research: An international Journal
Manuscript Number:	2014_OR_10268
Title of the Manuscript:	The etiology and antibiogram of bacterial causes of conjunctivitis among patients attending the eye clinic at Rugarama Hospital in South Western Uganda
Type of the Article	Short Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	(A) Authors should state "Material and Methods" section in more detail. 1) The description of "conjunctival swab specimens from patients with purulent eye discharge" seen in "Discussion" section is insufficient for inclusion criteria. Clarify the inclusion criteria more in detail in "Material and Methods" section and the comparisons with other articles in early chapter of "Discussion" section would be more valuable. 2) Authors should state the concrete methods of biochemical techniques for species identification. 3) Generally, the isolation of <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> needs a specific environment because the species have weak resistibility and growth-ability. Authors should clarify the concrete isolation methods because the high isolation rate of <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> is one of the big appeals in this manuscript. (B) In "Quality control" section, in the 39th line, the author states that "all procedures followed the established standard operating procedures and standard organisms were used as control organisms for the sensitivity testing". Did you obtain standard organisms from American Type Culture Collection? If so, the author should state the ID for reader's traceability. If not, the author should state the Institute that they obtained	This section has been improved These have been described Included chocolate agar in Carbon dioxide jar Standard organism have been included.



SDI Review Form 1.6

	standard strain and also state the ID for each bacterial species. (C) As previously mentioned, <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> have weak resistibility and growth-ability. Therefore, the description in "Discussion" section, in the 107 to 109 lines, is unreasonable. You may need other idea.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	It is desirable for authors to examine MICs of antibiotics for each strain because the drug susceptibility based on MIC is more accurate than Kirby-Bauer method. I recommend for authors to state the limitation of disk diffusion method.	We could not manage to perform MICs because we had not stored the isolates.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<i>Neisseria gonorrhea</i> is one of the pathogens of sexually-transmitted disease in developed countries (maybe same in developing countries), and it cause a very severe kerato-conjunctivitis. It is interesting that many female presented to Rugarama Hospital in Uganda are infected by <i>Neisseria gonorrhea</i>. If possible, please state the ophthalmic findings of the representative patient who was infected by <i>Neisseria gonorrhea</i>, and the situation of sexually-transmitted disease in Uganda including HIV-positive patients. That may enhance the value of this manuscript. PLEASE CLARIFY THE ETHICAL ISSUE IF ANY	It was not easy for us to get to examine the files of the patients. We hope we can do this as a follow up